

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 2 columns: Copies and Total. Rows include Daily, Morning, Evening, and Sunday Bee for various days in May, with a total of 989,870 copies.

Net total sales, \$78,684. Daily average, \$1,670.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Custodians of "yellow dog" funds will probably demand indemnifying bonds in future.

Dietary faddists may find their occupation gone when all material offered for food is true to name.

That "home coming" of Kentuckians would be larger if all feuds were officially suspended for the occasion.

Great Britain discovers that it needs a new meat inspection law. American reforms do not always stop at home.

In the interval the World-Herald should not forget its oft-proposed question, "Are you a republican, or are you a Fontanelle?"

Now that the Carnegie pension fund is in operation the number of college professors willing to accept the Oster idea may increase.

The question who shall bear the expense of the proposed inspection of meat is more or less irrelevant, as the consumer will probably foot the bills in the end.

Kansas City packers convicted of accepting rebates on export shipments may find solace in the thought that exports will be lighter for some little time anyway.

Omaha keeps right on pushing upward as a grain market. As a grain distributing point Omaha will invite comparison with any other city on this part of the map.

While congress is still trying to fix upon a date for adjournment, it is idle to expect Nebraska congressional committees to fix upon dates for congressional convocations.

No one scanning the daily list of marriage licenses promulgated from the county judge's office need refer to the calendar to make sure that it is the month of June.

The test of his diplomacy will come when Colonel Bran makes that Fourth of July speech in London. He will then be in "the enemy's country" without hyperbole.

Landlords in Russia who object to selling their estates to tenants under any conditions should remember the fate of the landlords of New Zealand who assumed the same arbitrary position.

The demand is made that our city food inspection laws be tightened up. We cannot exercise too great caution, but, taken altogether, Omaha has not had many complaints against its food supply.

Russian "Octoberists" are in line for the role of the "Girondeists" of the French revolution and may have the satisfaction of believing their policies will be approved after they themselves shall have been decapitated.

Since the senate committee on privileges and elections has decided that the Book of Mormon teaches polygamy as a divine institution, the Reformed Church of Latter Day Saints will denounce to lawmakers posing as religious experts.

Report comes from Manila that the Philippine government there complains of inability to get enough Americans to fill all the offices. A requisition should be issued at once upon Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, who will be only too glad to relieve himself of some of the democratic overflow.

EFFECTIVE INSPECTION ASSURED.

The assurance that a satisfactory inspection law will be had from congress safeguarding alike the interests of meat consumers and live stock growers and yet without hardship to fair-dealing packers, is gratifying. The president no more than congress seeks any unreasonable or harsh restrictions, but has stood firmly for efficient protection for the public health, which, indeed, is required as much for the permanent good of the packers themselves as for the public interest.

It is given out reliably from Washington that the Beveridge bill as it passed the senate will be considerably changed, not for the purpose of emasculating, but to make it more practical and efficient. The president stands ready, as his actions and words show, to accept any modification the packers themselves or anyone else can propose which, while not sacrificing the central aim, will render the measure workable with the least possible friction, trouble and expense.

It is significant that the packers and allied interests already accept a strong measure of national inspection as inevitable and are beginning to urge that the legislation be perfected and put in force as soon as possible. They say that this is necessary to stop injury to the meat business and to put them in position to recover the losses already sustained in the home as well as in the foreign market. Indeed, such a system as the president has insisted upon is now the only basis on which, especially in the foreign trade, our great meat industries can permanently prosper.

MARYLAND'S NEW SENATOR.

The appointment of William Pinckney Whyte to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gorman may well be considered as an important step in a genuine reorganization resolved upon by the more liberal Maryland democratic leaders, including Senator Rayner and Governor Warfield, and as a sign of a change of spirit which is affecting all party organization. Gorman was one of the last, as he was one of the completest representatives of a type of masterful party managers, who have long carried things with an arbitrary hand. Quay and Hanna are gone, and Platt is no longer effective. Consummate skill enabled Gorman somewhat to conceal his waning influence in recent years in Maryland which he so long dominated. New leaders of a spirit repugnant to his tactics carried to extremes had been steadily forging to the front, and old leaders who had been overborne, but had never bowed their necks, renewed their activity in spite of all that Gorman's genius could do against them.

Senator Whyte, though now an old man, is said to be a very able man, who has had an honorable and distinguished career, having served as governor and in the United States senate and other important offices for sixty years. At the close of his second term in the senate, a quarter of a century ago, he was run over by Gorman because he would not be subservient to bossism, and he has since consistently protested against it, although long apparently without effect.

The whirligig of time which has thus significantly brought William Pinckney Whyte to succeed Gorman is revolving in every state and in every party. Party organization is, indeed, indispensable, but abuse has taken the place of use when manipulation is substituted for ideas and moral force. Mere mechanical political combinations, on the basis of narrow interests, prejudices and passions, no matter with what finesse they may be contrived, must now steadily give way to the influence of liberal policies under the light of discussion in the open.

BRYAN'S BERLIN DELIVERANCE.

Notwithstanding the "sudden" breaking of the news at Berlin of the movement to make him the democratic nominee two years hence, Colonel Bryan does not fail to recur to the generalities regarding democracy and socialism which he prepared before leaving on his world tour for publication as a magazine article during his absence. They were economic platitudes grouped about an effort to differentiate democracy from socialism along a theoretical line of competition, but with so many vague qualifications that it left the whole field of practical political propositions open for him to choose one side or the other as to any of them. His indefinite avowal of allegiance to the doctrine of competition nevertheless has been cited in some quarters as a hint that Mr. Bryan in recent years has been reacting toward "conservatism" from the radicalism of his previous public stand, and the magazine article has had so far some measure of success if its real purpose was to create that impression.

But his comment at Berlin, evidently intended for home consumption, although it purports "to take up the subject of the political requirements of the day," leaves the entire question of his program or of a program for his party precisely in the fog where the magazine article to which he refers left it. On no existing political issue or pending practical proposition involving antagonism between socialistic and democratic tendencies does he define himself. He went on record not long ago as suggesting state ownership and operation of railroads, but he now yields no clue to the mystery whether his theory of democracy on the competitive industrial system still includes that or any other form of practice called socialistic now being urged in the United States upon national, state or municipal government.

Loyal to His Backers.

Chancellor Day of Syracuse is certainly earning that Archibald money.

Experience Spurs Zeal.

King Alfonso's address soliciting international action against anarchists is one official utterance whose sincerity will not be questioned.

Earning Their Salaries.

Every time congress talks about setting a date for adjournment the president digs up some new trouble that requires immediate attention.

Very Likely.

After you had spent several years and some millions of dollars in working up a boom for yourself for president, and had at last begun to be considered a possibility in that line, if a man who has been having a good time traveling all around the world should start home and you should then find you had only been showing delegates into his camp in the language of the minute, "Wouldn't it jar you?"

EDWARD ROSEWATER FOR SENATOR.

What indications point to David City Banner (rep.). G. W. Watters, C. J. Greene and John L. Webster have each in turn withdrawn from the senatorial race and the announcement of the candidacy of ex-Governor Crouse has been made, who will be the opposing candidate of Edward Rosewater in Omaha, but indications are that Rosewater will win out in Douglas county.

Alone with Anti-Corporation Record.

Editorial expressions from republican newspapers in Nebraska brought forth by the announcement of Edward Rosewater's senatorial candidacy, show that during the past few years there has been a marked change of feeling toward the veteran editor among his party associates. Regardless of what political inconsistencies he may have been guilty of in the past, or what the opinion of the forward-looking himself called upon to find, he is the only prominent republican in the state today who can lay the least claim to an anti-corporation record.

Most Representative Delegation.

The Fontanelle club of Omaha has sprung Crouse as a senatorial candidate in opposition to Editor Rosewater. The latter has made public his slate for delegates and it contains men from all conditions—laboring men, capitalists, lawyers, doctors, industrial concerns, and is one of the most representative slates ever named in Omaha.

People Will Do the Best.

Lorenzo Crouse is the latest senatorial candidate to be brought out in Omaha by the element who has no more found himself in the efforts of that notorious Fontanelle club which has been running republican politics in Omaha and ran them into the ground so deep as to constitute a burial. Well, with Crouse as the republican candidate for senator and that Fontanelle club behind him, together with his record as governor, and the people will do the best.

Convention Nomination Certain.

The opposition to the nomination of a candidate for United States senator will not amount to much. The republican party, having taken the step forward, cannot retreat it without danger of losing the confidence and support of voters who believe in the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

The Right Place to Be.

The Laigh Wether editor climbed into the Rosewater bandwagon, which is but right and proper. Were this editor a republican he would have been in that carry-all long ago.

One by One They Drop.

One by one the candidates for senator in Omaha drop away. The field in Douglas county will soon be left clear for Rosewater.

Where Douglas County Will Be.

The Fontanelle club of Omaha has found a candidate for the United States senate in the person of ex-Governor Lorenzo Crouse, and the influence of the club will be for his delegation from Douglas county to the republican state convention. Mr. Crouse is a most excellent gentleman personally, his record in politics has been that of a clean, conservative, executive and capable legislator, but that is not saying that he will be a better man for United States senator than Edward Rosewater or as strong over the state, or that he is the best man Douglas county could put forward. The struggle may be fierce, but we have every reason to believe Mr. Rosewater will get the Douglas county delegation.

Sold with the Fraternity.

The Nebraska press of all shades of political belief are stepping out voluminously in compliment and praise for the Rosewater candidacy that is giving some of the other aspirants a tired feeling. The veteran editor appears to be "sold" with the bulk of the newspaper fraternity.

Chances Brighter and Brighter.

In the republican fight for the senatorship it is still Edward Rosewater against the field, with his chances growing brighter and brighter as the days pass by.

More Withdrawals in Sight.

Lorenzo Crouse, formerly governor of this state, has been brought out as a candidate for United States senator by the Fontanelle club of Omaha. The members of this club do not like Rosewater at all and are trying to have a candidate of their own. Crouse is a good man, but his mistake later on and withdrawal from the race.

Falling Chestnuts Out of Fire.

Former Governor Crouse has shied his cannon into the senatorial fire and will run against Rosewater for the honor of Douglas county. Crouse is a good man, but that is never given anything that anyone else can get, and in this case is only used to pull chestnuts out of the fire.

Antiforeign and Wrongdoing.

One big corporation working wrong by methods of unfair competition and political corruption does more to aid the socialistic propaganda than all the rabid utterances of yellow journals, had as yellow Journalism is. As between socialists, who apologize for and defend the corporations, whatever they may do, holding, as it were, "the divine right" of finance to work out its own pleasure regardless of law and justice, and that journalism which with a reckless disregard to consequences seeks only its own profit and popularity, by attacking the corporation indiscriminately, the latter is probably the least dangerous. Nothing will prove more destructive to vested rights, nothing will work more injury to American political and economic institutions than wrong committed by the corporation, themselves, nothing works more surely for socialism than the anarchistic spirit which has prevailed in the administration of many of our great business enterprises.

The Little of Gail.

Upton Sinclair telegraphed to John Sharp Williams yesterday to "protect me in my right to a hearing upon the Beveridge bill."

Uncle Sam's Growing Wealth.

Prosperity has a good deal to do with the big treasury receipts. The country has more ready cash than it had a year ago and it is using this in making heavier purchases at home and abroad. The customs receipts are far above those of last year. Internal revenue has exceeded that of twelve months ago. One of the reasons why more things are being bought abroad than was done a year ago is that the home producer is not able to furnish them. The country's mills are being run to their utmost capacity, but they are unable to meet the increased home demand. This necessitates heavier buying from Europe. Uncle Sam is getting richer and richer and the world is learning about it.

Wall Flowers to the Rear.

Perhaps it is just as well that so many girls who have been waiting for four to fifteen years ago this June are getting out of the way for the girls who are getting ready to graduate this month.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

A notable engineering feat is under way in the Harlem ship canal this week. An old drawbridge, unused to the needs of a trolley company, is to be moved to a new modern span placed on the site thus vacated. Both spans will be moved by barges. The new draw, weighing 1,800 tons, will be placed on four barges each measuring 22x110 feet. The barges will be partly filled with water so that they will sink forty-one inches, and with the aid of four tugs will proceed from the foot of Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Harlem river to the bridge, a distance of a mile. With the aid of the rising tide and by pumping out the greater part of the water from the barges, the draw will be hoisted to its position, the tide being practically used as a monster crane.

The draw will be opened and when in alignment with the river two barges will be placed side by side under the forward part of the span directly behind two tugs, the same being done with the other two barges at the rear of the bridge. Here also will be two tugs. All four barges will be lashed together with steel cables and timber braces interlocked. Each bar of the draw is valued at about \$200,000 and the slightest accident might precipitate them to the bottom of the Harlem river. Thus the job is a ticklish operation from many points of view.

Only a few years ago bicyclists were frequently arrested for violation of some provision of the New York ordinances deemed necessary to protect pedestrians, as well as the wiselmen themselves. The commonest cause of arrest were speeding and failure to carry a lighted lamp after dark. Today it is most unusual for a person to be held up by a policeman for such offenses. In fact, it seems that the absence of lamp and bell—once such a serious matter—has ceased to be regarded as a cause for arrest. After dark the riders steal silently by, like lightning bolts, without either light or sound to give warning of their approach. Nobody seems to interfere with them and they do not seem to cause trouble to anybody else. Accidents are seldom heard of and the fact that middle-aged pedestrians are able to speak of the wheel without groaning cheerfully indicates that they are not being or feeling annoyed by those who still cling to the use of it.

A dealer in bicycles was heard to tell a customer the other day that if he was going to ride only within the city limits he would be better for him to buy any accessory but an air-pump, but that if he contemplated crossing the Hudson river now and then, he had better get a lamp at last.

The cruiser Pennsylvania, now at the Brooklyn yard, is said to have the distinction of having the largest punch bowl in Uncle Sam's navy. It is part of a silver service, the finest in the navy, which was presented to the ship last fall by the people of Pennsylvania and which cost \$28,000. The punch bowl, which is the marvel of visitors stands in the cabin. It holds just thirty-two gallons. Just how it came to hold that particular number of gallons Captain McLean of the Pennsylvania explained to some visitors the other day. "You see," he said, "I was rather curious myself as to why it hit on thirty-two gallons, so when the presentation committee came aboard I asked the lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania about it. 'Well,' he said, 'we had about made up our minds to have it hold thirty gallons of punch when some one spoke up and moved that we throw in two more gallons for the old man. It was carried unanimously.' "And that was before any of them had seen the old man," said the captain modestly.

A letter written by David R. Forgan, vice-president of the First National bank of Chicago, to a member of a New York banking firm describing his ideal of the business man, is being spread through New York's business section by the firm and is attracting attention among men in all classes of business. The letter suggests these rules for the business man who may hope to devote his life to making money without being world: Be honest, making money honestly or not at all; Be kind, refusing to injure a competitor; Be charitable, giving liberally for the uplifting of humanity; Be social, having a side to friends not known to all; Be broad, accumulating resources higher than material; Above all, be true to self, condoning nothing in self which is to be condemned in others.

While continuing, until the final disposition of the case, the injunction obtained by the Consolidated Gas company of New York, whereby the prosecuting officers of the state are restrained from enforcing the penalties of the eighty-cent gas law, Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court declined to broaden the scope of his interlocutory decree. The court had been asked to require the gas company to pay the rate or to permit the company to collect the 20 cents difference by summary measures, such as cutting off the supply. This leaves consumers the option of tendering the legal rate and applying to the state courts to restrain the company from shutting off the gas, or of holding the company liable for the power of public authorities to prescribe a rate to be charged for a public service by a public utility company is beyond question.

An automobile owner recently noticed that his car, stored in a Brooklyn garage, showed signs of being in a bad way. He mentioned the fact to the garage superintendent, who blandly assured him that the car was in perfect shape, barring a few scratches it had received when a delivery truck accidentally ran into it. So the owner forgot all about the matter until a couple of days later, when a friend stopped him on the street. "Hello, Tom," exclaimed the friend. "I see you had an accident yesterday."

"What do you mean?" "The other day," giving a long account of the running down of an old man by touring car No. 18,521, N. Y. (it was the number of the car), and the owner read further down detailed accounts of the legal proceedings that were going to follow. A few days later he had to appear in court and make a deposition. He had not been running his machine at the time, and had had nothing to do with the affair. He now patronizes another garage.

Knicker-What Proof Have You That Meat is Injurious?

Boys, aren't the meat eaters of Queen Elizabeth's time dead?—New York Sun.

"I wonder," said the young wife, as she mixed the dough, "why they call this 'bread'?"

"Probably," replied her husband, "because anyone who eats the cake is in immediate danger of becoming one."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Did the judge give him a long sentence?"

"No." "Well, you don't call a sentence long that has only two words, do you?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Senator, how does it seem now that you have not been elected?"

"Well," replied Senator Badger, with a far-away look in his eyes, "it's relieved me of a lot of worry, but it's setting mighty tiresome trying to make a fork take the place of a knife."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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Late in the day, when the words, came the Hessians fly.—Chicago Tribune.

THE COWPUNCHER'S ELEGY.

Denver Republican.

I've ridden high a thousand leagues upon two hundred steel.

And it takes a fringed Westerner to know just how I feel.

The rancher, the strongholds of the old time saddlemen,

And the glory of the cattle days can't come back again.

O, the creek of saddle leather—O, the larder of upland newsmen.

When the cowmen round the foothills and drove in ten thousand steers;

And the lowing of the night herd sounds, all faintly, in my ears.

There's a checkerboard of fences on the vast and wind-swept range,

And the haystacks and the windmills make a by-land of the range.

And the plains are full of farmers, with their harrows and their plows,

Or the horses and the old kilties who are "driving home the cows."

Of the cowboy's brief, brief story! How the old range beckons vainly in the distance.

O, the reek of roundup battle.

And the thund'ring hoofs of cattle—But the cowboy's dream day dream that can only give one pain!

Where have gone those trails historic, where the herders sought the mart?

Where have gone the cowboys' wars, where the gun man played his part?

Where has gone the cattle kingdom, with its armed, herded and its part?

Eden has washed like a bubble that has lived its little life.

And the blood that went a-tingling, when we rode forth in the morning, chaps!

And the memories that come trooping, and the spirit, and about him at the havoc 'Time has made.

INSURANCE COMPANIES DODGING.

Efforts to Stand—Their Obligations in San Francisco. San Francisco Chronicle. When an obligation has been voluntarily assumed by a man or a corporation both personal honor and business prudence require that it be scrupulously met if possible, and if not possible, that failure be frankly confessed and proper steps taken to treat all creditors alike. So far as known there is no insurance company unable to meet its losses by our recent fire by complying with the laws under which it was permitted to do business in this state. One has proposed to fall without any attempt to enforce stockholders' liability, and a representative of that company had the impudence to advise policy holders here to take what they could get, because all the stockholders were beyond the jurisdiction of our courts, and would stay there. Having voluntarily accepted the conditions under which they would be permitted to do business in this state, they brazenly announce their intention to renege if they can.

Other companies are pursuing tactics even more disreputable, especially in dealing with small policy holders and women. When a policy holder evidently in great need, or without business experience, goes to the office of one of these companies a clerk will thrust out an agreement to be signed, binding the policy holder to accept 50 or 60 or 70 per cent of the loss as a condition of prompt settlement. That is nothing less than fraud. If the company is solvent it should pay whatever it owes. If it is not solvent it is fraudulent to pay anything until it sees what it can pay. For all policy holders are entitled to equal treatment. There are companies of un doubted solvency which are guilty of this trick. Several of the companies are acting in a way which makes it evident that they intend to take advantage of every technical trick and device which inequity can contrive to escape liability or force a compromise by fear of a lawsuit.

Other companies, on the contrary, are manfully standing up to their obligations, and in case of loss policies are assisting policy holders to prove their claims. Such companies are doing the right thing and will be remembered for it. As for the fraudulent concerns which are trying to sneak out of doing right, it is the intention of this community, when the facts are made clear, to drive them out of business here and everywhere else. Honesty is the best policy.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Whyte, being only 52, will have to excuse Senator Pettus, as the latter regards him as a mere boy.

Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin resolves that not even senatorial courtesy can crowd him out of the record.

Mr. Keidel of Cleveland, who is father-in-law to a baron, declares that such a possession is not worth having. The son-in-law, however, is not a beef baron.

A Chicago college is distributing diplomas to young women certifying that the recipients are qualified to "keep house" for husbands earning \$10 a week. Barium was not far wrong when he intimated that "people like to be fooled."

James B. Reynolds of Boston has been assistant secretary of the United States treasury for fifteen months and in that time has signed his name somewhere close to 100,000 times. As a rule, he uses up three fountain pens a week.

Albert Roath of Worcester, Mass., is the oldest railroad conductor in the country, having turned his 7th year. He has been with the New York, New Haven & Hartford road for fifty-eight years, over half a century as conductor.

The three richest men in the national house of representatives are John E. Anderson of New York, William B. McKinley of Illinois and William R. Hearst of New York, with George F. Huff and Edward De V. Morrell a close four and fifth.

Henry Labouchere was in a more than usually savage mood when he penned the following for a recent number of the London Truth: "Society is a combination of man and woman who overdress themselves at the expense of their treatment that they may overeat themselves at the expense of their friends."

Several thrilling fictions about shooting affairs during the progress of the tragedy in San Francisco have been exploded by the report of General Funston, which shows that "two men were killed by state troops under circumstances with which I am not familiar—and one man was apparently murdered by a body of so-called vigilantes."

There is wisdom and appropriateness in restricting the commencement season to the rare days of June. No other month is so well fitted in general buoyancy, to old ideals and provoke day dreams. In the bright firmament of June youth paints a glowing future and hope glides the picture with radiant iridescence. Later on realism butts in.

GAIN FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Features of the Employers' Liability Bill About to Become Law. Minneapolis Journal. The senate passed the employers' liability bill yesterday. The bill came from the house to the senate and related to liability of railroads for injuries suffered by employees. What the employees desired to gain by this legislation was liability of the employer for injury to the employee when the accident was due to the negligence or incapacity of a fellow employee.

This legislation recognizes a difference between the liability of such an employee as a railroad company while passengers and whose work is carried on at one place and where the consequences of carelessness or neglect may be more readily avoided by the fellow employee than in the case of the railroad, where the cause of the accident may be many miles removed and where it may be entirely impossible for the injured employe to guard himself against danger. For example, a careless dispatcher makes a mistake by reason of which two railroad trains collide. The train employes are injured, but the employer is not, under this act, to escape liability because of the blame attaching to the dispatcher. The trainmen could not protect themselves against the danger. They have nothing to say about the employment of dispatchers or about their efficiency, while the employer alone is responsible. At the same time, railroad companies have been escaping liability for damages on the principle of the liability of the employer for injuries suffered by passengers and owners of freight have been able to collect damages, injured employes or their surviving dependents have had great difficulty in doing so. This is a manifest injustice which the legislation is calculated to remove. The bill will go through the senate to congress, but will undoubtedly pass at this session.

Its success in the senate is attributed to Senator LaFollette, and is quite an important result to be accomplished by a new man at his first session.

LAUGHING GAS.

Knicker-What proof have you that meat is injurious?

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